

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN

DISTRICT OF

ALABAMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EXHIBIT AND WITNESS LIST

V.

JOHN F. MCCARROLL, JR., et al.

Case Number: 1:23-cr-169

* Include a notation as to the location of any exhibit not held with the case file or not available because of size.

[DO NOT PUBLISH]

In the

United States Court of Appeals
For the Eleventh Circuit

No. 23-14112

Non-Argument Calendar

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

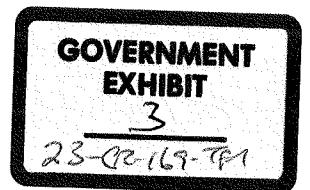
versus

QUINTON L. PETE,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Florida
D.C. Docket No. 3:22-cr-00048-TKW-1

ADMITTED
IN 9/18/24
EVIDENCE



Before JILL PRYOR, BRANCH, and BLACK, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Quinton L. Pete appeals his convictions for attempted Hobbs Act robbery and possession of a firearm and ammunition by a convicted felon. First, Pete asserts the district court reversibly erred by denying his request for a *Daubert*¹ hearing to test the admissibility of the Government's ballistics toolmark identification evidence and testimony. Second, Pete contends the court reversibly erred by excluding or restricting testimony from his firearms ballistics expert who was qualified to testify on the subject. Third, Pete asserts the court violated his rights under the Confrontation Clause by admitting, over his objection, hearsay testimony that an unidentified, independent toolmark examiner reached the same conclusion as the Government's expert toolmark witness. We address each of his challenges in turn, and after review, affirm his convictions.

I. DAUBERT HEARING

Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence allows a witness who is qualified as an expert to give testimony so long as:

- (a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue;

¹ *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

Id. The *Daubert* inquiry provides the district courts, which are much more familiar with the facts and needs of a case, the flexibility “to manage their dockets and counsels’ time to provide the most efficient and just resolution of issues.” *Id.*

In *Ware*, prior to trial, the defendant sought to exclude expert testimony regarding fingerprint evidence because new reports, from the National Research Council (NRC) and the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), stated that fingerprint analysis was unreliable and susceptible to cognitive biases. *Id.* at 840. The district court denied Ware’s motion and determined that a hearing under *Daubert* was unnecessary, in part, because he failed to present a case from our Court or another district court in the Circuit that favored excluding fingerprint evidence under *Daubert*. *Id.* Ware asserted the district court abused its discretion by admitting the challenged evidence without holding a formal *Daubert* hearing. *Id.* at 835. He challenged the reliability of the fingerprint analysis generally, and not the qualifications of the Government’s expert or the helpfulness of his testimony. *Id.* at 846. This Court held the district court was not required to hold a *Daubert* hearing before admitting the Government’s fingerprint expert and did not abuse its discretion in deciding such a hearing was unnecessary. *Id.* at 847. Noting the district court had “considered the reports and arguments presented and found that fingerprint evidence was reliable enough as a general matter to be presented to the jury,” we reasoned fingerprint evidence has long been accepted in our Circuit and that the cure for questionable, but admissible, evidence is cross-examination, not

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- (b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data;
- (c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

Fed. R. Evid. 702 (version effective to November 30, 2023). In this Circuit, scientific expert testimony is admissible if:

- (1) the expert is qualified to testify competently regarding the matters he intends to address; (2) the methodology by which the expert reaches his conclusions is sufficiently reliable as determined by the sort of inquiry mandated in *Daubert*; and (3) the testimony assists the trier of fact, through the application of scientific, technical, or specialized expertise, to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue.

United States v. Ware, 69 F.4th 830, 845-46 (11th Cir. 2023), cert. denied, 144 S. Ct. 1395 (2024) (quotation marks omitted). The party seeking to introduce the expert opinion has the burden of establishing the three prongs: qualification, reliability, and helpfulness. *Id.* at 846. District courts consider four factors within the reliability prong “(1) whether the expert’s theory can be and has been tested; (2) whether the theory has been subjected to peer review and publication; (3) the known or potential rate of error of the particular scientific technique; and (4) whether the technique is generally accepted in the scientific community.” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted). Courts are not required to hold a *Daubert* hearing in every case where a party challenges the admissibility of expert testimony.

reliability. *Id.* at 847-48. Particularly, FTI evidence continues to be used in federal courts after the PCAST Report and NRC Report criticized the existing studies of its reliability, and Pete did not provide a federal court decision that prohibited FTI evidence based on *Daubert*. Additionally, other courts of appeals have upheld the admissibility of FTI evidence. *See United States v. Hunt*, 63 F.4th 1229, 1249 (10th Cir. 2023); *United States v. Brown*, 973 F.3d 667, 704 (7th Cir. 2020); *United States v. Johnson*, 875 F.3d 1265, 1280-81 (9th Cir. 2017); *United States v. Williams*, 506 F.3d 151,162 (2d Cir. 2007).

In his motion for a *Daubert* hearing and to exclude the Government's FTI evidence, Pete attacked the reliability of FTI broadly and contended it was not credible enough to meet the *Daubert* reliability requirements. The court adequately addressed that argument in analyzing the proposed evidence under each of the *Daubert* considerations. The court found that Andrew Pike was qualified to provide the FTI testimony of his findings because of his training and experience, including his role as a firearms toolmark examiner with Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). It found that Pike's testimony on the connection between the firearm found in Pete's possession and the shell casings found at the scene of the shooting would help the jury, particularly because such information was relevant to the crimes charged and was beyond the expertise of the jury. *See Fed. R. Evid. 702; Ware*, 69 F.4th at 845-46. The court's extensive reliability analysis considered the four factors under the reliability prong. *Ware*, 69 F.4th at 846. While acknowledging the critiques, the court found the methodology had been tested, subjected to peer review and publication, and

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exclusion. *Id.* at 847-48. This Court added the PCAST and NRC reports may cast doubt on the error rates of the fingerprint analysis but they go to the weight given to the analysis rather than the legitimacy of the practice. *Id.* at 848.

The district court did not abuse its discretion in denying Pete's request for a *Daubert* hearing regarding the admissibility of the Government's ballistics toolmark identification evidence and testimony. *See Ware*, 69 F.4th at 845 (reviewing the district court's decisions regarding the admissibility of expert testimony, the reliability of an expert opinion, and the denial of a *Daubert* hearing for abuse of discretion). The court held a conference on the issue, permitted the parties to submit any additional documents and arguments on the issue, and decided the issue in a detailed order discussing each of the *Daubert* factors. The court also determined the parties' schedules did not permit time for a *Daubert* hearing prior to trial, and, therefore, the trial would have been pushed back if the court had conducted a *Daubert* hearing. Although *Ware* revolved around the admissibility of fingerprint evidence, the court did not err in relying on *Ware* in deciding whether to hold a *Daubert* hearing, because *Ware* also involved a challenge to the reliability of a commonly used forensic science method. *Ware*, 69 F.4th at 846. In the order, the court looked to *Ware* on the issue, but conducted its own detailed *Daubert* analysis based on the unique facts, evidence, and arguments the parties presented. *Ware* supports the district court's finding that Firearm Toolmark Identification (FTI) evidence is sufficiently reliable to present to the jury and that cross-examination was the proper means to attack the expert testimony's

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had a known error rate. The court found the Association of Firearm Toolmark Examiners methodology continued to be generally accepted in the firearm expert community, despite the criticisms raised in the report and studies on which Pete relied.

In sum, the district court did not apply an incorrect legal standard, follow improper procedures in making its determination, or make findings of fact that were clearly erroneous. *See United States v. Harris*, 989 F.3d 908, 911 (11th Cir. 2021) (“A district court abuses its discretion if it applies an incorrect legal standard, follows improper procedures in making the determination, or makes findings of fact that are clearly erroneous.” (quotation marks omitted)). Accordingly, we affirm as to this issue.

II. LIMITING EXPERT TESTIMONY

Daubert's gatekeeping function applies to all expert testimony. *Kumho Tire Co., Ltd. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147 (1999). The helpfulness prong of the *Daubert* analysis looks to whether expert testimony “concerns matters that are beyond the understanding of the average lay person.” *United States v. Frazier*, 387 F.3d 1244, 1262 (11th Cir. 2004). Further, “[p]roffered expert testimony generally will not help the trier of fact when it offers nothing more than what lawyers for the parties can argue in closing arguments.” *Id.* at 1262-63.

The district court did not abuse its discretion in limiting J. Christopher McKee’s expert testimony. The district court followed the *Daubert* analysis, conducted a hearing on the issue, and made reasonable findings that some of McKee’s proposed testimony was

beyond his expert scope and some of it was unhelpful to the jury, and therefore, the court did not apply an incorrect legal standard, follow improper procedures in making its determination, or make findings of fact that were clearly erroneous. See *Harris*, 989 F.3d at 911. Additionally, on appeal, Pete asserts new topics on which McKee would have testified that he failed to raise in the district court. Accordingly, we affirm as to this issue.

III. CONFRONTATION CLAUSE

We examine whether a statement is testimonial under the Confrontation Clause *de novo*. *United States v. Caraballo*, 595 F.3d 1214, 1226 (11th Cir. 2010). We will excuse a violation of the Confrontation Clause if the error is harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Delaware v. Van Arsdall*, 475 U.S. 673, 684 (1986). Whether error is harmless depends upon numerous factors, including “the importance of the witness’ testimony in the prosecution’s case, whether the testimony was cumulative, the presence or absence of evidence corroborating or contradicting the testimony of the witness on material points, the extent of cross-examination otherwise permitted, and . . . the overall strength of the prosecution’s case.” *Id.* Further, “[t]o require a new trial . . . [a] significant possibility must exist that, considering the other evidence presented by both the prosecution and the defense, the . . . statement had a substantial impact upon the verdict of the jury.” *United States v. Ransfer*, 749 F.3d 914, 927 (11th Cir. 2014) (quotation marks omitted).

Even assuming without deciding that Pete’s rights under the Confrontation Clause were violated when Pike testified on redirect

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examination that an unidentified, independent toolmark examiner reached the same conclusion as he did, any potential error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, because the Government presented substantial evidence of Pete's guilt. The Government's evidence included information extracted from Pete's cellphone that the phone was in the parking lot of the Coyote Sports Bar at the time of the shooting and then traveled west. The phone also showed a google search for "Two Shot Outside of Pensacola Bar" around 5:30 p.m. on the day of the shooting and revealed that two articles on the Coyote Sports Bar shooting were viewed. Pete was also found with the same type of gun and ammunition that was used in the shooting, and he met the general description provided by the victims. There is not a significant possibility that Pike's statement confirming the peer-reviewer's findings at the end of his re-direct examination had a substantial impact on the guilty verdict, such that a new trial should be required. *See Ransfer*, 749 F.3d at 927. Notably, Pete does not challenge any other portion of Pike's testimony as violating the Confrontation Clause, and therefore, the jury properly heard Pike's finding, as an ATF examiner, that the gun found at Pete's arrest was the gun used to shoot the victims. Based on the overall strength of the prosecution's case, any potential Confrontation Clause violation was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

Accordingly, we affirm as to this issue.

AFFIRMED.

cja_evoucher@ca11.uscourts.gov for questions regarding CJA vouchers or the eVoucher system.

Clerk's Office Phone Numbers

General Information:	404-335-6100	Attorney Admissions:	404-335-6122
Case Administration:	404-335-6135	Capital Cases:	404-335-6200
CM/ECF Help Desk:	404-335-6125	Cases Set for Oral Argument:	404-335-6141

OPIN-1 Ntc of Issuance of Opinion

**ATF Forensic Science Laboratory
Firearms Section**

Case/Sub #: 2023-A-000201 (1)

Received from: T. Breeden, Evidence Receiving 9/7/2023

Returned to: T. Breeden, Evidence Receiving 10/13/23 SH

Opening inventory: 9/7/2023

Closing inventory¹: 9/29/23 SH

Container: 23-Cont-A-00403-FE One (1) sealed (initial/date) FedEx box containing the following:

Lab #	Agent Exhibit #	Description
1	1	One (1) sealed (adhesive flap) plastic bag containing one (1) empty envelope and the following: 1.1 One (1) sealed (initials) envelope containing: One (1) 45 AUTO caliber cartridge case. 1.2 One (1) sealed (initials) envelope: One (1) 45 AUTO caliber cartridge case.
2	2	One (1) sealed (adhesive flap) plastic bag containing one (1) sealed (initials) envelope containing the following: 2.1 One (1) 45 AUTO caliber cartridge case. 2.2 One (1) bullet. 2.3 One (1) bullet jacket.
3	3	One (1) sealed (adhesive flap) plastic bag containing one (1) sealed (initials) envelope containing the following: One (1) bullet core.
4	4	One (1) gun box containing the following: Glock model 21, 45 AUTO caliber pistol with the serial number BHVY999 and ammunition magazine.

Does the **OPENING** evidence inventory match that listed on the transmittal document? YES NO

If NO, has submitter been notified and appropriate notes made? YES _____ N/A

Was lab generated evidence (test fires/test marks) sealed and returned with the submitted evidence? YES NO N/A

Has unfired ammunition been packaged and boxed separately from the firearm? YES NO N/A

Is all evidence in the **CLOSING** inventory packaged in the original container and properly sealed? YES NO

¹All items including test fires and the test cast (4.1T1-T4, 4.1C1) were packaged in the original packaging and returned to evidence receiving.

ADMITTED
IN 9/18/23
EVIDENCE

Remarks:

- Laboratory FSL-A received on 7/13/2023
- Photos taken during opening inventory were cropped to area of interest.
- Confirmed via phone call with Special Agent Finney and with ID Section Chief Clay Allred that the Glock will be Lab #4, and that there will be no "agency exhibit #" listed on the laboratory exam request (LER) form under IN 776040-23-0107 because there cannot be two exhibits on the LER that are the same. This is because it was previously listed as Exhibit #2 in IN 776040-23-0060. (9/7/23 SH)

GOVERNMENT
EXHIBIT

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Evidence Inventory

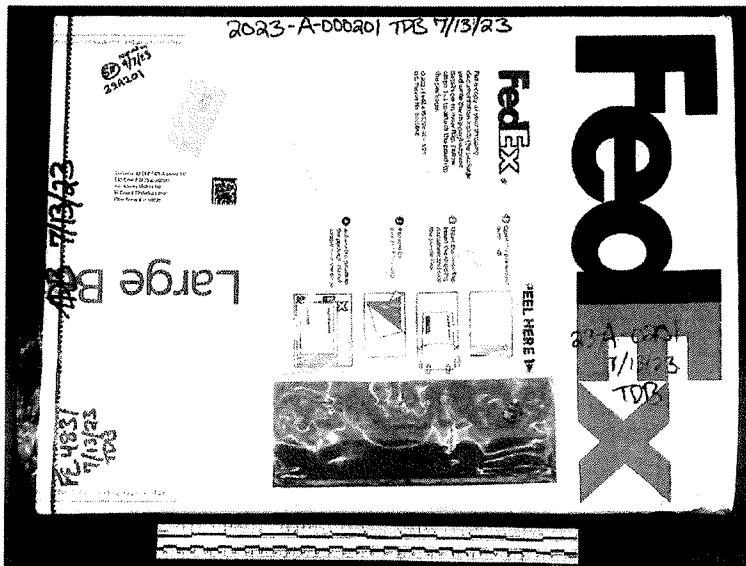
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23-CONT-A-00403-FE as received (SH 9/7/23):



Lab#1 outer plastic packaging front and back (SH 9/7/23):

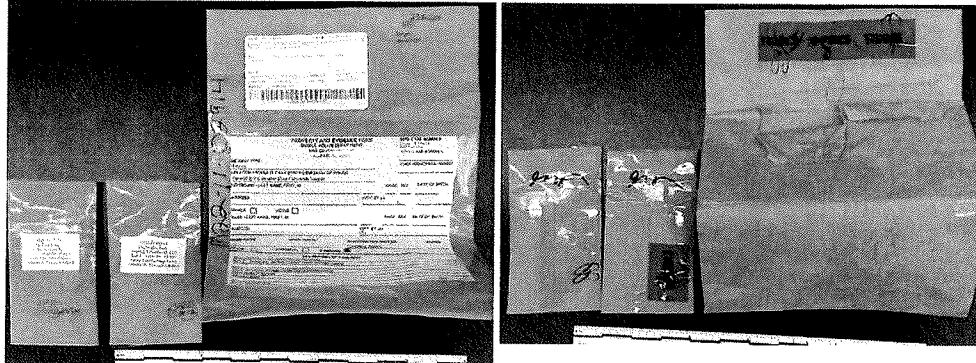


Evidence Inventory

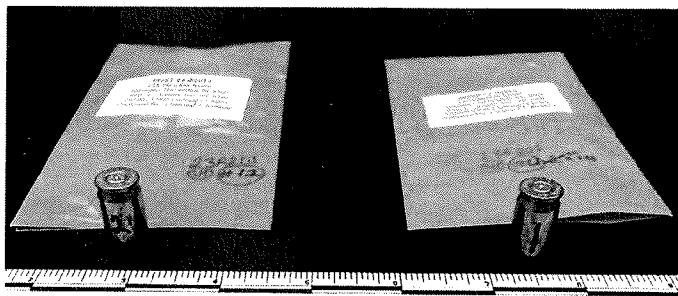
Case # 2023-A-000201 (1)
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Lab#1 Inner packaging front and back consisting of Lab #1.1, #1.2, and an empty opened envelope (SH 9/7/23):



Lab#1.1 and 1.2 (SH 9/7/23):



(Photo above: 1.2 on left and 1.1 on right)

Lab #2 outer plastic packaging front and back (SH 9/7/23):

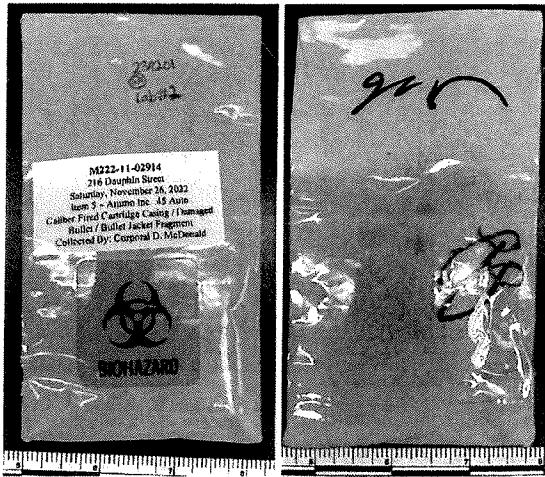


Evidence Inventory

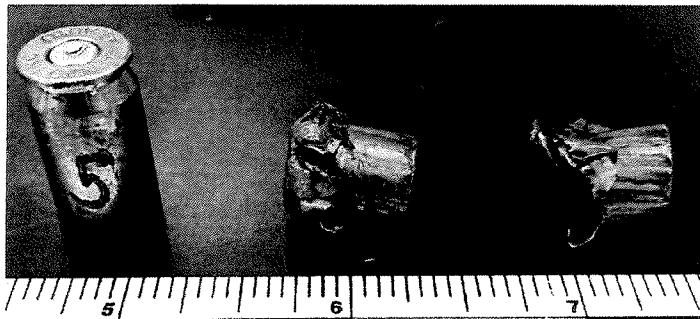
Case # 2023-A-000201 (1)
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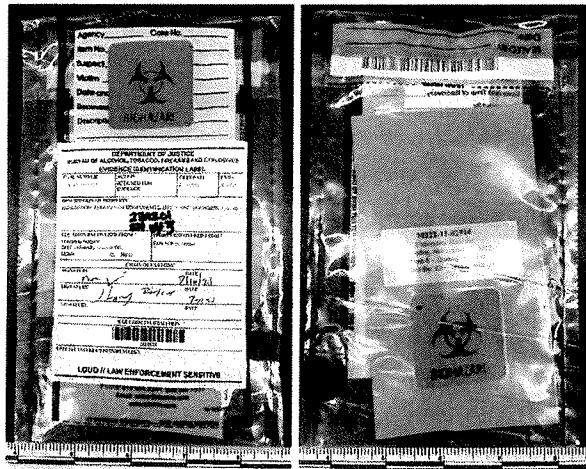
Lab #2 inner packaging front and back(SH 9/7/23):



Lab #2.1, 2.2, and 2.3(SH 9/7/23):



Lab #3 outer plastic packaging front and back (SH 9/7/23):

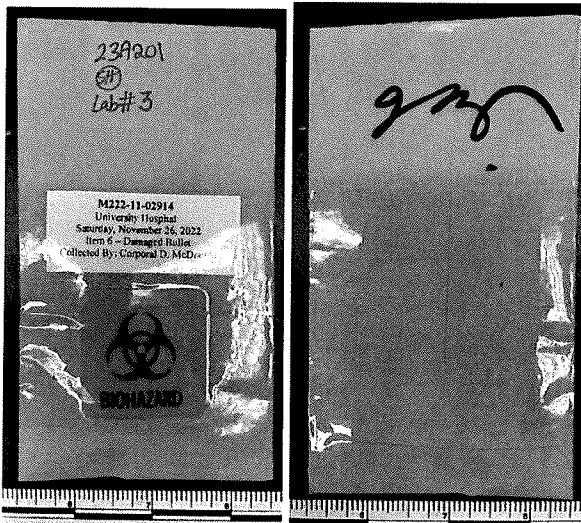


Evidence Inventory

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Examiner: Samara Hunter SAB

Date: 9/28/23
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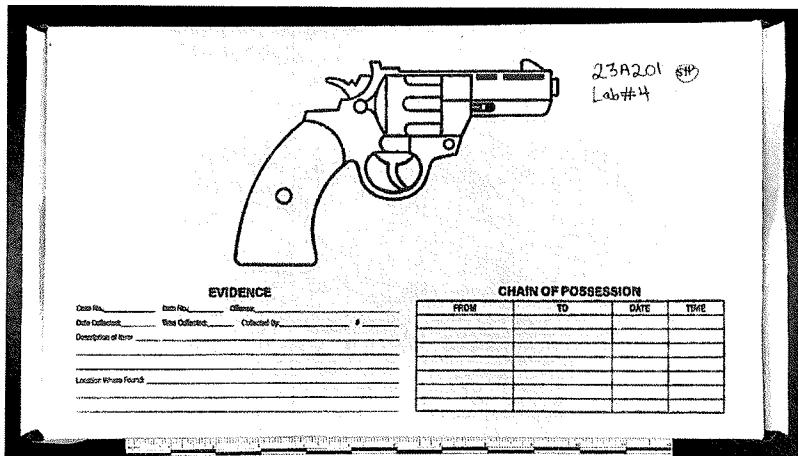
Lab #3 inner packaging front and back (SH 9/7/23):



Lab #3 (SH 9/7/23):



Lab #4 outer packaging (SH 9/7/23):

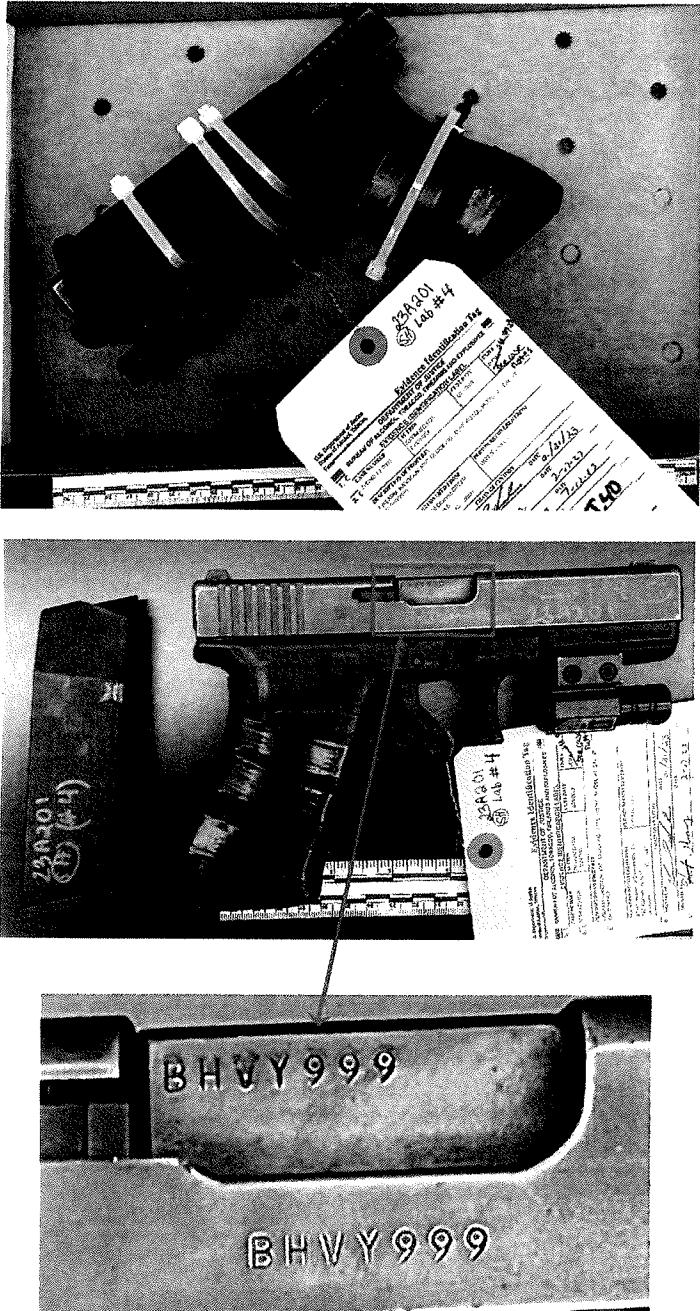


Evidence Inventory

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Lab #4 (SH 9/7/23):

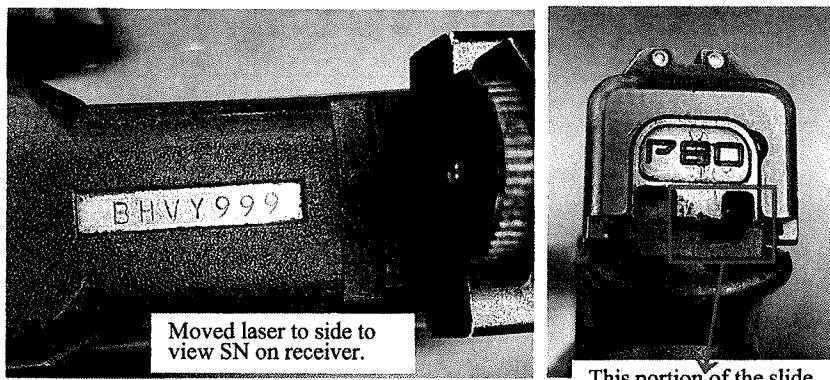
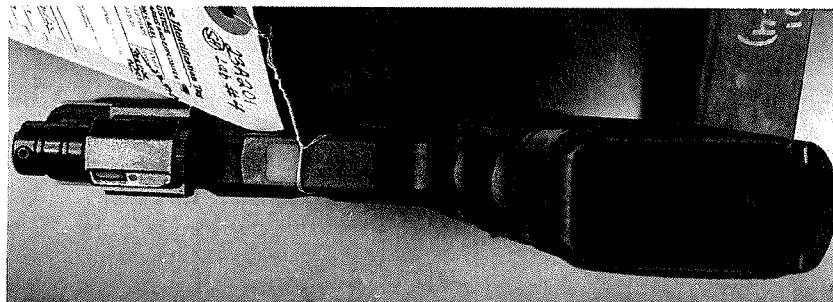


Evidence Inventory

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Lab #4 (photos continued) (SH 9/7/23):



Evidence Inventory

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Date: 9/7/2023

Cartridge Case Worksheet			
Lab #	1.1	1.2	2.1
Caliber	45 Auto	45 Auto	45 Auto
Head Stamp	Ammo Inc	Ammo Inc	Ammo Inc
Primer/Case Material	Ni/Br	Ni/Br	Ni/Br
Primer Sealant	none observed/unremarkable	none observed/unremarkable	none observed/unremarkable
Trace	none visible	none visible	none visible
Cleaning/Modification	none	none	none
BF	Short linear marks and granular impressions	Short linear marks and granular impressions	Short linear marks and granular impressions
FP	Elliptical	Elliptical	Elliptical
EXT/EJT	~3/9 o'clock	~3/9 o'clock	~3/9 o'clock
Toolmarks suitable for comparison?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Examiner's Marks	Case#, Lab#, Initials – scribed inside mouth	Case#, Lab#, Initials – scribed inside mouth	Case#, Lab#, Initials – scribed inside mouth
Notes	"1" in black ink written on case wall	"2" written on case wall	"5" written on case wall
Subclass	Irregular impressions on BF with varying short groups of striations, BF shear mark (formed from two working surfaces), and irregular impressions in firing pin all indicate minimal potential for subclass.		

Cartridge Case Worksheet

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Date: 9/12/2023

Bullet Worksheet			
Lab #	2.2	2.3	3
Description	bullet	bullet jacket	bullet core
Caliber	.45 caliber class	.45 caliber class	-
Diameter	~.449	~.454"	~.440"
Weight	~230.1 grains	~35.1 grains	~189 grains
Bullet Style	JHP	JHP	Hollow point (uniform expanding of head of core)
Composition	Copper w/ lead grey metal core	Core absent	Core (lead/grey metal)
Condition	Nose expanded out and folded backwards w/ some tearing of skives	Skives of jacket expanded out and folded backwards; tearing around skives	Nose area mushroomed/damaged with some gouges
Base Style	Closed / flat	Closed / flat	Flat
Cannelures	None	None	none
Trace	Some fibrous material, red brown stains dried on bearing surface	Some fibrous material, red brown stains dried on bearing surface	Red brown stains/some fibrous material
Cleaning	Acetone w/ cotton swab; sonicate w/ water/soap for 5 minutes	Acetone w/ cotton swab	none
Modifications	Slight movement of skives that were folded on bearing surface (used parallel pliers and tissue to avoid marking bearing surface)	Slight movement of skives that were folded on bearing surface (used parallel pliers and tissue to avoid marking bearing surface)	none
Rifling	8R	8R	No secondary rifling visible
LEA	poly	poly	n/a
GEA	poly	poly	n/a
Toolmarks Suitable For Comparison?	Yes	Yes	No
Examiner's Marks	Lab #, initial on base scribed	Lab #, initial on base scribed	Lab #, initial on base scribed
Subclass	Majority of stria observed do not travel the length of the LEAs or GEAs, they indicate low potential for subclass. One LEA has coarse stria (marked with red dot) that do run parallel along the length of the bearing surface; possible potential for subclass. (examination of barrel that made marks to evaluate further for subclass potential of that LEA)		

Bullet Worksheet

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Lab # 4

Date: 9/12/2023

Firearm Worksheet				
Type pistol	Caliber 45 Auto	Make Glock	Model 21 Gen 4	
Serial Number BHJV999	Country/Importer markings "MADE IN AUSTRIA" "GLOCK INC, SMYRNA, GA." <i>R receiver</i>	Examiner's Mark Case#, lab#, initials	Operating System short recoil	
Magazine submitted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 13 witness holes "Glock" on bottom	Finish Black matte finish w/ black poly receiver textured grip	Firing Mechanism striker	Action semi-automatic	Trigger DAO
Residue in bore? Nothing remarkable	BF Parallel/Overall linear marks (6-12 o' clock) with random stopping points throughout.	FP Elliptical/ irregular random contours	GRC 8R	Cylinder Rotation <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n/a
Notes -Green tape wrapped around grip. -"P80" back plate - there is wear/gouging that has worn away some of the poly material of the receiver directly under the back plate. - Laser sight attached to receiver.				

Test Fire #	4.1T1-T2	4.1T3-T4	Cartridge Case BF, AP shear, and FP individual characteristics reproduce	Bullet Individual characteristics/stria in LEAs reproduce
Date	9/12/23	9/22/23		
Ammunition	Federal	Remington		
Primer/Case	Nickel/Brass	Nickel/Brass		
Source	Lab	Lab		
Bullet Diameter	.45	.45		
Bullet Base	Flat open	Flat closed		
Bullet Weight	230 grains	230 grains		
Bullet Type	FMJ	JHP		
Firing mode	DAO	DAO		
Test Medium	Water tank	Water tank		
Labeling	4.1T1-4.1T2 in order test fired	4.1T3-4.1T4 in order test fired		
Disposition	4.1T1-T4 Sealed in envelope and retained with Lab #4 packaging			

Cast #	4.1C1
Date	9/22/23
Type	Barrel cast
Labeling	4.1C1
Disposition	4.1C1 retained in sealed envelope with 4.1TFs and retained in Lab #4 original packaging

Firearm Worksheet

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Caliber: .45 AUTO

Cartridge Case Comparison											
Date	Comparison	Result	Class	Individual	Notes						
					BF	FP	EJT	EXT	CHM	BELM	OTHER
9/7/23	1.1 to 1.2	ID	Agree ¹	Agree	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
9/7/23	1.1 to 2.1	ID	Agree ¹	Agree	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
9/12/23	1.1 to 4.1	ID	Agree ¹	Agree	2	3	-	-	-	-	-

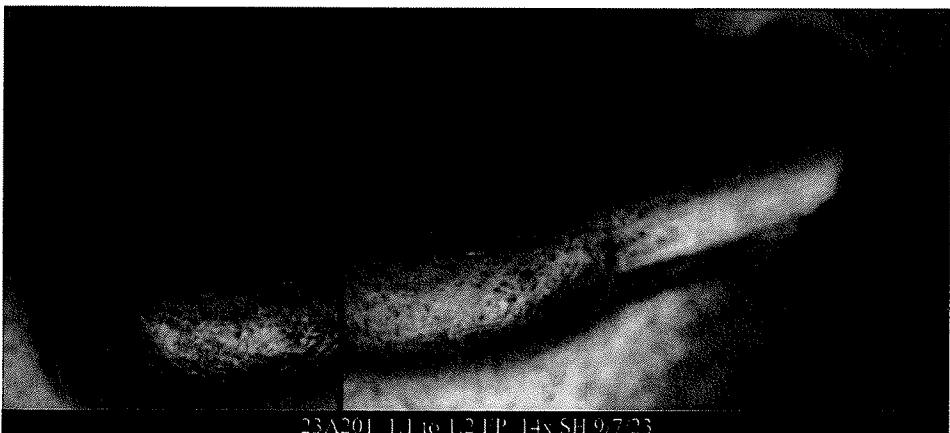
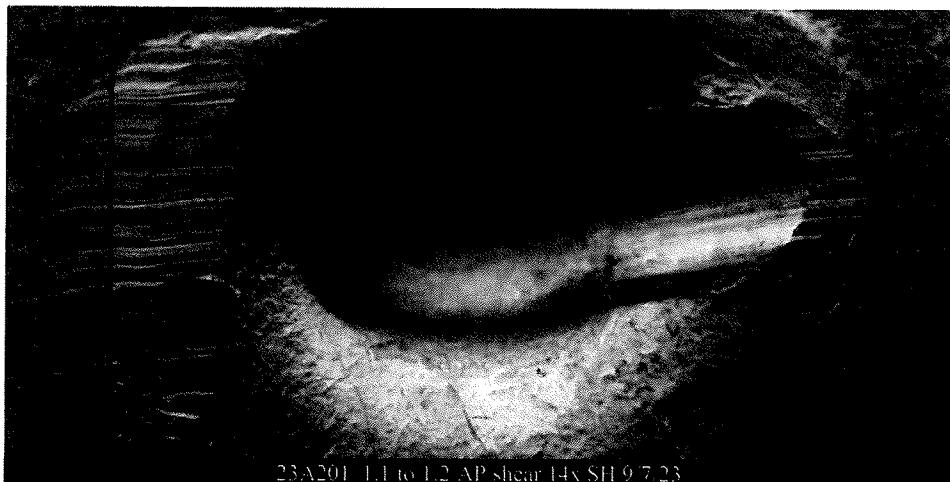
Notes:

¹ Elliptical FP aperture

² Sufficient agreement of striations along the shear mark on the aperture edge. Sufficient agreement of stria along the shear mark.

³ Sufficient agreement of irregular contours impressed in the firing pin.

Photos:



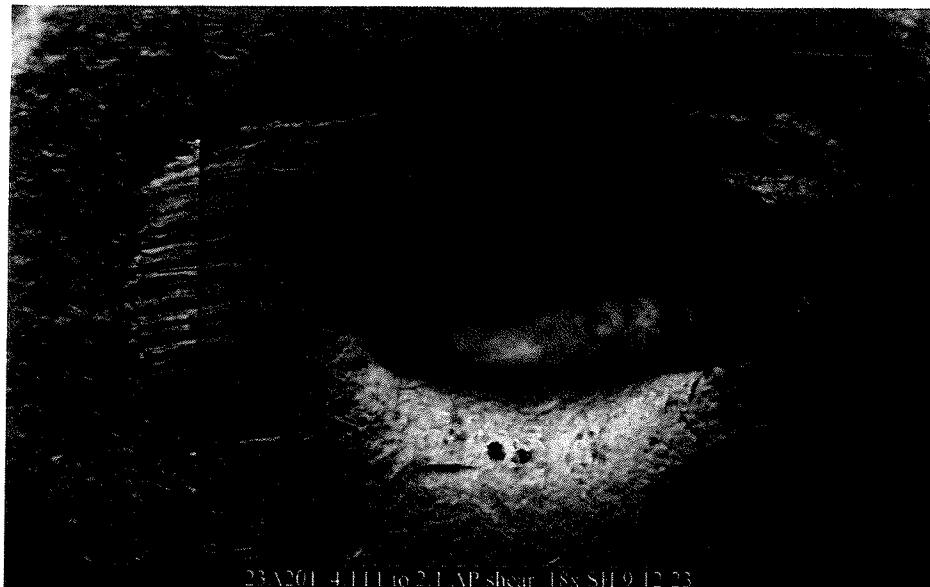
Cartridge Case Comparison

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Cartridge Case Comparison

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Caliber Class: .45 caliber class

Bullet Comparison				
Date	Exhibits		Result	Class
	2.2	to	2.3	ID
9/12/23	2.2	to	2.3	Agree ¹
9/12/23 - 9/22/23	2.2	to	4.1	Agree ¹
9/12/23 - 9/22/23	2.3	to	4.1	Agree ¹

Notes:

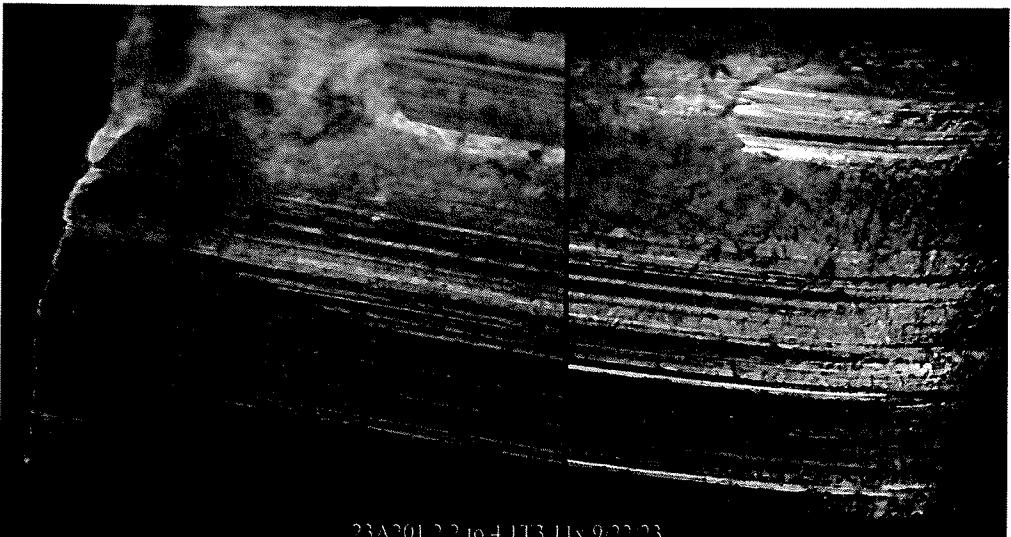
¹ Polygonal/8R

² Sufficient agreement of striations in LEAs

Photos:



21A203 2.2 v 2.3 LEA red dot 22x SH 9/12/23

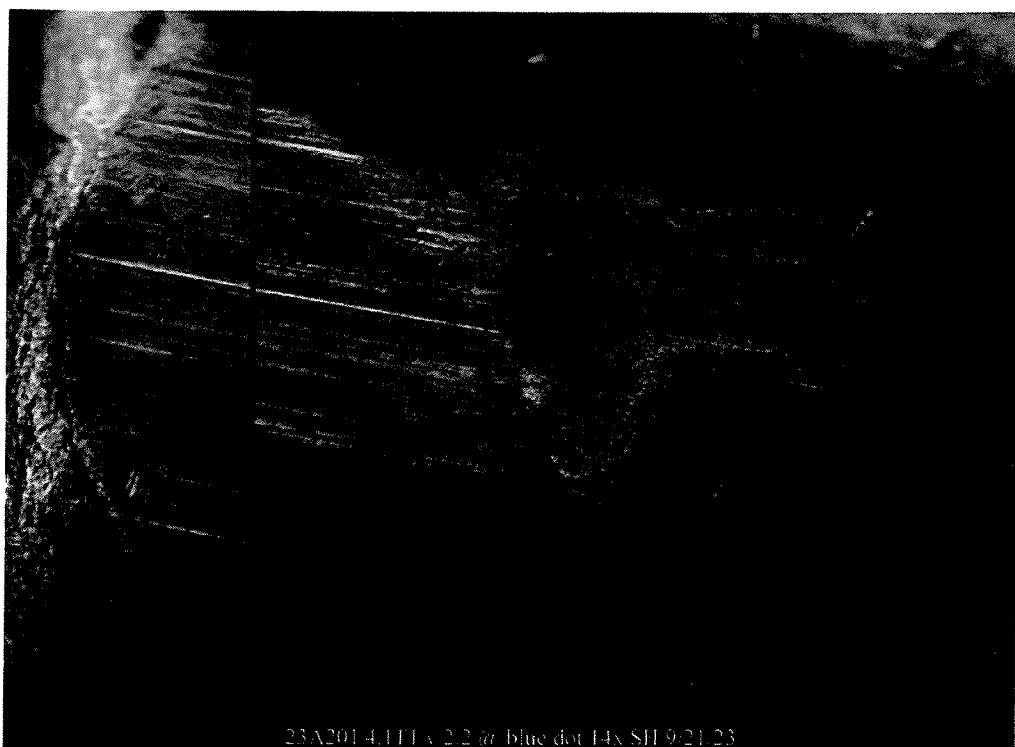


23A201 2.2 to 4.1 T3.11x 9/22/23

Bullet Comparison

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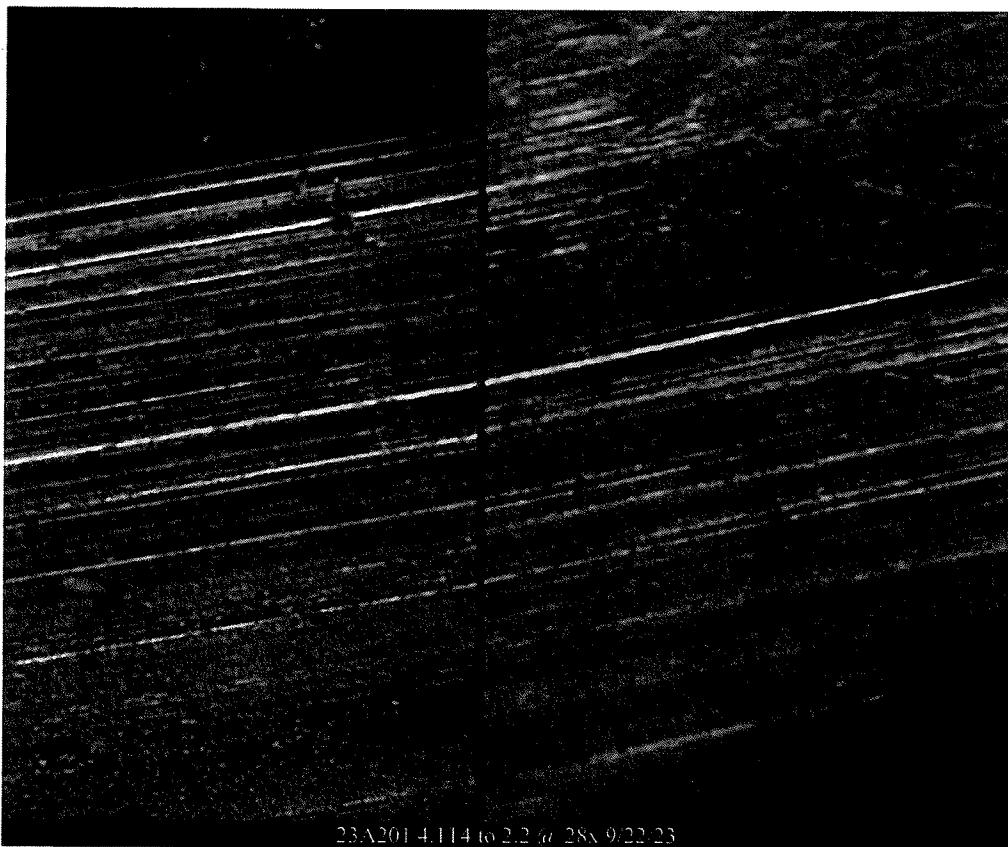
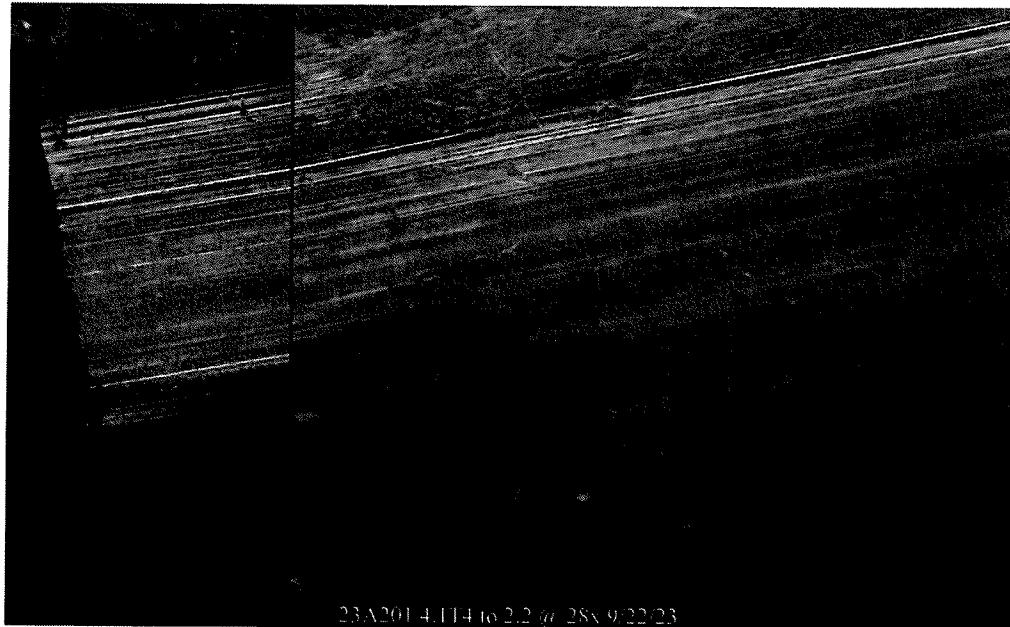
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Bullet Comparison

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Bullet Comparison

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Barrel Subclass Assessment:



Glock hammer forges their barrel in-house with custom mandrels. Hammer forging does not remove previous transverse/irregular marks from the inside of the bore due to the reaming and drilling process, but instead, this process presses them into the mandrel shape. This irregular topography will still be on the lands and grooves of the rifling and will come in contact with the bearing surface of the bullet. Cast 4.1C1 shows irregular topography throughout the lands and grooves, with overlapping crosshatching of linear marks. A cast of the barrel from Lab 4 was made in order to assess for subclass characteristics by comparing rifling marks from the cast to the fired bullets from Lab #4. There were random irregular markings and light crosshatching marks on the lands and groove impressed areas on the cast. There is minimal potential for subclass because the striations on the bullets bearing surface are formed from the summation of the irregular topography inside the barrel.

BF Subclass Assessment:



The breechface of Lab 4 has some faint linear marks and chip formation (broach cut) and granular texture from finishing processes such as tumbling. The shear mark on the fired cartridge cases from Lab 4 is produced by the two working surfaces at the 6 o'clock portion of the firing pin aperture edge. The primer of the cartridge flows back into the firing pin aperture, and as the breech unlocks, the cartridge case will shift down slightly, causing the 6 o'clock edge of the firing pin aperture to shear the flowback area of the primer near the firing pin impression. This edge of the firing pin aperture has an irregular topography where two different working surfaces meet, removing the potential for subclass. The BF has numerous granular irregularities from chip formation and finish processes, minimizing potential for subclass.

FP Subclass Assessment:

This firing pin has irregular contours/ impressions that could be from additional finishing methods such as tumbling. It also could be from use and wear over time. These random defects indicates that the potential for subclass carryover is minimal.

Subclass Assessment

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Verification				
Exhibits Compared	Class Agreement	Individual Agreement	Conclusion	Examination Notes
1.1, 1.2, 2.1/ 4.1T3,4	Y	Y	ID	Agreement of IC in PS and BFM
2.2, 2.3/ 4.1T2-4	Y	Y	ID	Agreement of IC in LIMP, GIMP

Verification via microscopic comparison, visual/physical - VJK 9/28/24

VERIFICATION WORKSHEET

Lab Number: 2023-A-000201

Date: 9/28/2023

Verifying Examiner: V. Kelley
VJK

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